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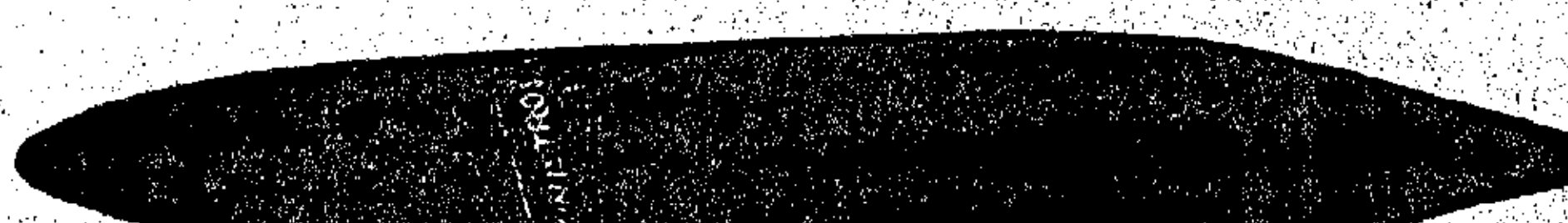
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THE "GADGETEERS"

[BY LIEUT. VICTOR MACLEOD.]

In no other war, and on no other front have the Sappers of the Corps of Royal Engineers had so much to contend with as in the present struggle in France. Nature combines with the dovetailing of men to make behind the fighting-line a belt of treacherous morass, and one of the chief labours of the Sapper has been to fight and conquer the mud. The low-lying lands of Flanders are always water-laden. You dig at your peril there, for the water lies just below the top soil. You dig at your peril, if you have not made arrangements for pumping. At the present time the top skin of earth has been shelled and pitted, each crater has taken to it the rain from heaven and the waters under the earth, and the passing feet of soldiers and horses, the shell-storms, have churned up what remains of the top soil into a quagmire.

In the early days of the war, before the munitions industry was in full swing, the Engineers had to find, where they could, materials for constructing the "gadgets." Old hand-pumps, stry wind-operated pumps, chance plunger, centrifugal, mechanically operated pumps, a little bit of that, a little bit of this, home-made pumps—all were pressed into service by the Engineers. They were to prove themselves the real original "Gadgeteers," men who could take anything with a screw and fit it up to work for the good of the army in general. Did they find a disused motor-cycle engine it was cleaned, repaired, potted into driving a pump. The "gadget" is what used to be called a "take-out." It is the Sappers' word for anything that is constructed by man. A spade is a spade with the Sappers, but a shaped piece of wood for scraping the mud from a spade is a "gadget."

No man's land has a liquid quality about it. The Germans called it "elastic" because it moved, but it has moved always the one way—backwards from the German point of view. No man's land of to-day is the British line to-morrow; the British troops collect another strip of mud. Recently they have started to collect comparatively solid land and to push their enemies into marshy districts, but they had to collect a great amount of mud before they found their feet again. Not far behind them came the Engineers, laying roads through the mud, so that food and stores could be taken up quickly to the mud-snatchers.

The Sappers lay roads for wheeled traffic and boarded paths for the foot, fixing up all sorts of "gadgets" to prevent man and mule being bogged. It is so very easy to get bogged in Flanders now-a-days. The blessing bestowed by the Sappers on the whole of the line is, nothing to the work they do, the injured. Their duck-boards run from dressing-station to casualty clearing station and the stretcher-bearers may carry men in comfort and the walking wounded have relative solidity for their wayward feet.

In addition to providing paths for the carriers of the wounded and for the walking cases the Sappers provide a means of proof shelters to be used as dressing-stations. One shelter, in particular, which they made for the Medical Service was a marvel of quick construction. The Sappers cleaned out the inside of an old house. With sheets of corrugated iron, bent to segments of a circle, they ran up a tunnel-like hut in a few hours inside the shell of the house.

First they ran two beams of wood lengthwise across the floor of the house. To these they "dogged" runners of angle-iron, already pierced for bolts to hold the corrugated sheets. The hut was rather more than a semi-circle in section, the axis being about two feet from the ground; a series of single sheets, side by side, formed the walls, and a row on top made the ceiling; the plates were lapped and bolted into a solid circular tunnel. All plates were drilled, necessarily, for bolting before being brought to the site. The space between the walls of the house and the outside of the iron structure was filled in with sand-bags to a depth of about eight feet on top. The floor was concreted and the interior was white-washed to the highest pitch of cheerful cleanliness, and an electric lighting system was installed. The result was a clean shelter in which two wounded men could lie lengthwise across the width of the door—with a path between for the orderlies. The surgeons could see perfectly while carrying out their tasks of mercy under sanitary conditions.

Such magic erections as this, together with the blessed duck-boards and other little odds and ends of construction, have led the hard-worked surgeons to believe that the "Gadgeteers" are, indeed, descendants of the wonder-working genies of the Arabian Nights.

DR. ADDISON ON AFTER-WAR TRADE.

Dr. Addison, M.P., Minister of Reconstruction, speaking at a luncheon given at the Cannon-street Hotel by the City of London Traders' Club, said that nothing had caused more embarrassment in the early stages of the war than the fact that we had allowed our enemies almost to monopolize certain branches of industry. Underlying the capacity to produce more than before the war was a better understanding between capital and labour. To go back to the old conditions would be disastrous to the country. With regard to the question of raw materials after the war, it was deplorable that the different trades had not so far appointed spokesmen who could advantageously advise the Government on points of detail. It was necessary to improve our industrial capacity, and to do that the Government must get in closer communication with the heads of the different trades. It was just as essential to workmen as to employers to have raw material. Some central control would be necessary for several years after the war, but that would not be permanent, and he would rather the trades rationed themselves than that he should ration them. As far as possible he was in favour of trade without shackling.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

SIR A. STEEL MAITLAND ON CO-OPERATION.

The Under Secretary of State for the Department of Overseas Trade (Sir A. Steel Maitland, speaking at a luncheon given Lord Desborough and Mr. Stanley Machin (President and Chairman respectively, of the British Imperial Council of Commerce) recently, said that having carefully watched the course which matters were taking in Germany, he thought it was quite clear that the competition to be faced after the war would be keener than ever before. He was not quite sure that German organisation in that respect would not overdo itself, but whether that were so or not, the competition would have to be met, and Germany would be by no means the only formidable competitor. (Hear, hear.) He had been trying to analyse the course of business before the war by taking certain trades with certain foreign countries and tracing their progression or retrogression, and, although he had come to the conclusion that there was no cause for alarm, he found ample justification for urging re-consideration of our methods if we were not to be overtaken in the race. One of the changes of method that suggested itself was the introduction of closer association on the part of those engaged in similar trades. (Hear, hear.) As for the part the Government should play, he thought it should not merely regulate trade but help it. (Hear, hear.) And that help could be more effectively given to one man or an association of men engaged in a particular trade than to a number of unassociated individuals acting independently of each other and often in conflict with one another. His point of view was that there must be more union among business men and among manufacturers. (Hear, hear.) No one would be foolish enough to wish to destroy individual initiative and individual enterprise in business. He had read recently in the German Press of proposals to introduce compulsory cartelism. That was going to the other extreme. It was quite possible to develop the principle of association in British business without destroying the principle of British individualism. He was not proposing any empirical solutions of the problems that were presenting themselves in the world of trade and commerce, but he was endeavouring, in consultation with the leading representatives of business and manufacturing interests—men whose names were known to all present—to enlist their goodwill and co-operation in the work of the Department, and he was hopeful that the results would be practical and helpful to the commercial community. (Cheers.)

TANK AS BRIDGE PIER.

CANADIAN RAILWAYMEN'S FINE WORK UNDER FIRE.

Mr. Roland Hill, special correspondent with the Canadian Forces behind the British lines in France, writes:—

Several bodies of Canadian railway troops and expert pioneers from the Dominion have been doing almost super-human work in front of Ypres since the August attack, grading and building light and heavy lines.

There is no mixture of earth that can stick like that mud west and north-west of Ypres, and waist deep in it these construction men have miraculously built their lines. First of all it has been no more than a floating pathway of timber and ties, strung along like a miniature suspension bridge, held together by the thin strips of rails, winding in and out of shell holes, following up so close to the battle that it lines up with the most advanced dressing station. Sometimes under the stress of an ammunition train a hundred yards or so would disappear into the ooze. There was always a gang there ready to save it with chunks of cement from wrecked German "pill-boxes" or whatever of the debris of war happened to be handy.

At one place somewhere behind the former German lines I found a Tank—it had gloriously done its duty before an unlucky shell had caught it—in use as a bridge for the light railway. A swirling stream had been shelled out of its old bed, and had taken the easiest course, that of an old trench. That Tank was made the centre pier of a bridge which a Vancouver railway officer was more proud of than if he had built the middle span of the great Quebec structure. He put a tremendous amount of engineering skill and a very small amount of material into it, and it grew into a thing of wonder. When the line was graded it safely carried the heavy tractors and cars laden with tons of ammunition. He brought up some road planks, bolted them to the top of it, and then sat down contentedly in two inches of mud on the slimy parapet when his final triumph came and three other tanks successfully crossed to the fighting line ahead.

These things only happen right up behind a first attack. It doesn't take the railwaymen long to make the real line. In a couple of days, perhaps three, there is generally a comfortable working system. Bit by bit the ballast comes up, sandwiched between the ammunition trains, which always have right of way. The lines run over trestles and through, instead of around, the big shell craters. Loops are constructed so that the volume of traffic can be doubled.

Emergency dumps are kept out the mud, and when the line is smashed by a shell there are crews and "civilized" material to build it up again. One vital section was broken nearly fifty times on the night of a "push," and each and every gun in that great circle that pounded the enemy always had all the ammunition that could be used.

DOING WITHOUT GERMANY.

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE OF THE ENEMY WORTH STUDYING.

[BY G. BOOTH HEMING, J.P., EX-MAYOR OF WESTMINSTER.]

Can we do without Germany?

Certainly we can!

But this sharp, decisive answer does not mean that we can afford to ignore all the good features in the commercial enterprise of our enemy. These we need not be afraid or ashamed to imitate or to improve upon, and it is not too much to say that our success in "doing without Germany" depends materially on our acceptance of this fact. Let me touch upon four points as examples worth following.

1.—With regard to foreign nations, our manufacturers must give up their old-fashioned and conservative methods of endeavouring to create a want by supplying the articles which they have always produced. This is reversing the correct order of things, which is first to ascertain the wants of a possible customer and then to supply them. The Germans showed their wisdom by gathering reports from carefully trained agents who spoke the language of the country in which they resided, and gained accurate knowledge of the tastes and requirements of the people and the locality. In this matter we have been lamentably lax, and have played into their hands continually.

2.—Our Consular Service should be entirely reformed. "British" Consuls are supposed to supply to our Government the information just referred to; but when we remember that many of our official representatives abroad are anything but British and that in a large number of instances they were actually of German nationality, what can we expect? During one of my journeys abroad I made the acquaintance of a representative of Great Britain, who in course of conversation informed me that the less he troubled the home Government the greater were his chances of promotion. Such an open confession of failure in the very aim and object of his appointed work amply proves that the need for a thorough revision of the Consular system of this country is urgent.

3.—On all manufactured goods import duties should be levied (and excepted, with preferential rates to our Dominions. On the subject of Tariff Reform I need not enlarge, it has been brought so prominently before the public on many occasions, but I think the war has shown us that it is a necessity, and one may be permitted to hope that it will quickly materialise. Whatever is done, our Dominions must certainly have preference.

4.—The last point, compulsory technical education, is to my mind most important. Every youth engaged in any mechanical trade, up to the age of eighteen or twenty, should be obliged to attend a technical school for a certain number of hours each week in his master's time—six hours, or perhaps four, being the minimum. Evening classes would still be open for those who desired to improve their position. This system of craft-education after boyhood's school days are past (guided by advisory committees of experts, both masters and men) is carried out in all Continental cities, and goes far to explain the excellence and merit of many foreign manufactured articles, especially when art enters into the work.

5.—TO FIGHT FOREIGN COMPETITION. To take one illustration of the need for this, according to a high authority, the cotton industry of Lancashire demands each year six hundred boys with this kind of technical preparation, to receive in the mills the further training that will fit them to become overlookers or mill managers; and about eighty young men a year to receive additional "special training" and intellectual discipline that will fit them to occupy positions of the highest responsibility in industry, commerce, and other departments of national life.

One thing is certain: if we desire to progress as a nation, to hold our own against foreign competition, this question of technical education will have to be dealt with as a matter of vital importance. All will acknowledge that as education on sound lines expands the mind, art thus conveyed has a refining influence, fitting the youth of our land to become better citizens—a consummation greatly to be hoped for in our rising generation.

PEKING UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Dr. Franklin C. McLean, Director of the Peking Union Medical College, has been commissioned as Lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army, and ordered to active service. He is now in charge of a mobile medical unit that is assigned from time to time to emergency work in different locations when there is need of special medical assistance. For the present he will continue to exercise general supervision over the work that is being done at home in preparation for the starting of the new school, but it is very uncertain when he will be able to return to China.

In the meantime, Dr. Henry E. Houghton, formerly Dean of the Harvard Medical School of China, has been appointed Acting Director of the College. Dr. Houghton has lately been in charge of the New York office of the China Medical Board, and has just returned to China to take up his new work, which will consist very largely in supervising the construction of the new buildings, and in developing the organization of the pre-medical school which was opened last autumn. Dr. C. W. Young will continue as Dean of the College until the summer, when he will return to the United States on furlough for special study in preparation for his future work in the new school.

Rapid progress is being made with the new buildings at Peking. It is expected that the buildings for the departments of anatomy, physiology and chemistry will be completed by the end of this year, and the hospital buildings, including the pathological institute, by the end of 1919.

DISGUISE AT SEA.

PROTECTION OF SHIPS FROM SUBMARINE ATTACK.

An official statement declares that it has been stated at various times in the Press that the Admiralty have not realized the value of camouflage as a means of assisting to defeat the attacks of enemy submarines on merchant shipping, and that such camouflage as has been tried is not of British origin.

The official document continues:—It can be stated that the Admiralty are fully alive to its value, and several months ago a system of camouflage was originated. The principles governing it cannot be divulged at present, but it may be said that it has not invisibility for its basis.

The theory of rendering ships invisible at sea by painting them various colours is no longer tenable. Endless endeavours have been made in this direction, and numerous schemes have been given fair trial by the Admiralty under actual conditions at sea. The results of these trials have invariably been disappointing, and it has been finally established that unless a vessel and her smoke can be rendered absolutely invisible no useful purpose is served.

The application of Thayer's Law is most commonly put forward as a means of obtaining invisibility. This, broadly speaking, is an adoption of Nature's means for eliminating shadows and so reducing the visibility of birds and animals at close quarters either for purposes of attack or defence, and it is stated that this can be applied to ships by painting the ceilings of promenade decks or other projecting structures white, in order to eliminate all shadows. Actual experience at sea have proved that this is a fallacy, and that the paint itself, being dependent on the light of the sky, will not overcome shadows.

The scheme now in use has been extensively taken up, not only by the British, but also by the Allied Governments, and no stone is being left unturned to utilize this important asset, which is only one of the many devices which are used to combat the enemy's submarine activity.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. G. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

GOOD SERVICE MEDALS.
H.E. the Governor has been pleased to grant Good Service Medals to the undermentioned members of the Police Reserve Force:—
Chief Inspector and Sergeant-Major G. E. Roylance.

Chief Inspector d'Almada.
Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan.
Chief Inspector J. M. Wong.
Chief Inspector (Mustery) S. J. Chinchien.

Staff Inspector Witchell (original member).
Staff Inspector Eldon Potter (original member).
Staff Inspector Arculli.
Staff Inspector Fothergill (original member).

Inspector A. E. S. Alves.
Inspector C. M. S. Alves.
Inspector C. C. Moon (original member).
Inspector Eustace (original member).
Troop Inspector Gegg.
Sergeant Inspector Thomas.
Inspector Siffard.
Inspector Wei Wing Sam.
Bandmaster da Costa.

Conductor Gonzales.
Co-Sergeant-Major Khawas Khan.
Co-Sergeant-Major Wilks.
Crown-Sergeant, 701 Butterfield (original member).
Crown-Sergeant, 554 A. D. Barratto.
Sergeant-Drummer Wong Shan Nin.
Sergeant, 843 W. S. Bailey.
Troop-Sergeant 630 J. Arnold (original member).

P.-c. 659 G. Grimbale (original member).
P.-c. 682 A. Iroson (original member).
P.-c. 678 C. H. Kim (original member).
P.-c. 1 Mow Fung.

PATROLMEN.
Warning Officers are required to report to this office the total number of Crown Sergeants, Sergeants and Constables available for Patrol duty, stating as far as possible the numbers residing in the Peak, Central, West Point, Eastern, Kowloon, Yau-mat and Hung-hom districts, respectively.

MEMBERS OF CERTIFICATES.
Members are reminded that a certificate other than that of a Surgeon Superintendent will not be accepted unless confirmed by the latter. Confirmation may be obtained by Warning Officers or through this office.

JOINED.
Transferred from H.K. Defence Corps:—
P.-c. 428 J. E. Eldridge, ex-London Metropolitan Police and Hongkong Police.
P.-c. 486 J. Brook, ex-South African Constabulary and Hongkong Police.

By Order.
T. F. Hough,
A.S.I. (R.) and Adjutant.
Hongkong, March 13th, 1918.

PETAIN TO HIS TROOPS.

General Petain addressed the following Order of the Day to the troops on the occasion of the New Year:—

"Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men, 1918 has dawned, and the fight must go on. The fate of France demands patience and persistence on your part. In attack, as in defence, you have shown your worth. On every occasion that the enemy has tried to break through you have stopped him. It will be the same to-morrow."

"The collapse of Russia has not shaken your faith, which is strengthened by the help every day more powerful of the United States. You are resolute in your determination to fight as long as is necessary in order to assure peace for your sons, because you know that if he who is most in a hurry clamours for peace it is he who is the most persistent who will fix its conditions."

"I salute your colours, and in sending you the most affectionate wishes for 1918 I express to you once again, in addition to my pride in commanding you, my complete confidence in the future."

THE HALIFAX DISASTER. OFFICIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF HONGKONG'S PRACTICAL SYMPATHY.

The following dispatch has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies acknowledging Hongkong's contribution to the Halifax Relief Fund:—

Downing Street,
10th January, 1918.

SIR.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Severn's telegram of the 13th December reporting that a sum of £10,000 had been voted by the Government of Hongkong for the relief of sufferers in the Halifax disaster and to inform you that I communicated the message embodied therein to the Governor-General of Canada and I have instructed the Crown Agents for the Colonies to pay this amount to the High Commissioner for Canada.

I transmit herewith a copy of a telegram of thanks from the Governor-General of Canada, and I should be glad if you would communicate it to the Legislative Council of Hongkong—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) WALTER H. LONG.

Governor,

Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.,
Hongkong.

Telegram from the Governor-General of Canada to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

December 21st.

With reference to your telegram 14th December, Government of Canada desire me to express their grateful thanks for very kind message from Government of Hongkong on the occasion of terrible catastrophe which has visited Halifax, and also for their generous contribution to relief of sufferers by this calamity.

SUDDEN DEATH WHILST UNDER ARREST. INQUEST ON A CHINESE.

At the Magistrate's yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, an enquiry was held into the circumstances surrounding the death of a Chinese, who died suddenly whilst under arrest, on February 12th.

Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the wife of the deceased.

Messrs. F. E. Hall, F. A. Perry and S. A. Sopher formed the jury.

Mr. Wolfe said the deceased was employed at stall No. 23, Western Market. From reports he had seen it appeared that the deceased was arrested for gambling and whilst on his way to the Police Station had a heart attack and died. His relations, however, maintain that he was not gambling, but leaving the market as usual with the bag of money, when some people stopped him and demanded money from him. He resisted and was struck, and having a weak constitution, the excitement and strain hastened his death.

Dr. MacFarlane said he had carried out a post-mortem examination. He found no external injuries, but the heart was in a very diseased condition. There was serious degeneration in the main artery from the heart. In his opinion death was due to heart failure.

On being questioned by Mr. d'Almada witness said deceased might have lived for some time if there had been no excitement. Witness saw no signs of a blow over the heart. He was told there had been a struggle and any excitement would possibly have hastened death. Supposing the man had been arrested unlawfully, it was quite likely that the excitement would have caused his death. It was possible for a man to be struck and show no bruises.

The lunkong who arrested deceased stated that he saw a crowd of people near the Western Market on the night in question, playing "fun-tan." When he approached the men ran away. Deceased was picking up some money and putting it into the bag at the time. He went up to deceased, who agreed to go along with him to the Police Station. When witness arrested deceased the bag of money was in his hand. While going to the station deceased fell down. Witness put the man into a ricksha and, with the assistance of some others, pushed it to the Central Police Station. On arrival there deceased was found to be dead. Deceased had not resisted, but witness thought it necessary to get hold of his collar.

Mr. Wolfe adjourned the enquiry until this afternoon.

DEATH OF A CHINESE CLERGYMAN.

The Rev. Fok Tsing Shan, the Incumbent of St. Stephen's Church, died on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Fok has been for over forty years a preacher and for nearly twenty the Pastor of St. Stephen's Church. A very large congregation attended the Church and greatly appreciated his devoted ministrations. He has been in failing health for about two months, but his death came as a great shock to his many friends, as he officiated in his Church on the 5th of this month. The funeral service will be held to-day at St. Stephen's Church at 2.30, and afterwards at the Pokfulam Road Cemetery.

88TH COMPANY, R.G.A. ANNUAL SPORTS MEETING.

The annual sports meeting of the 88th Company R.G.A. was held at Mount Davis yesterday. In the morning a long distance race took place, Sergt. Talfourd, winning comfortably, doing a distance of about 25 miles in 17 minutes, the time of the second man being 19 minutes, 10 seconds. An excellent tiffin which C.S.M. Allison served with his usual ability was provided in the Sergeants' Mess for members and visitors, after which all adjourned to the sports ground, where a varied and enjoyable programme of sports was witnessed, the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, the Adjutant, R.A. and the Officer Commanding the 88th Company being among the spectators. The prize-winners, whose rewards were handed to them by Mrs. Halliday, were as follows:—

LONG JUMP.—Br. Watson, 16 feet 4 inches; 1; Br. Hancox, 2; Gr. Evans, 3. THREE-LEGGED RACE.—Grs. Johnson and Foster, 1; Grs. Bailey and Cox, 2; Brs. Naylor and Youll, 3.

HIGH JUMP.—Gr. Green, 44 inches; 1; Gr. Evans, 2; Br. Watson, 3.

SACK RACE.—Gr. Green, 1; Gr. Sandell, 2; Gr. Haywood, 3.

TILTING THE BUCKET.—Grs. Green and Jones, 1; Sergts. Tipper and Vant, 2; Tpr. May and Br. Naylor, 3; Brs. Whiteside and Cooper, 4.

VETERANS' RACE.—Gr. Edmonds, 1; Gr. Baxter, 2; Gr. Wood, 3.

WHEELBARROW RACE.—Grs. Jarrison and Radkin, 1; Grs. Vickers and Edmonds, 2; Br. Jones and Gr. Butler, 3.

BUN AND TRACLE RACE.—Gr. Sutherland, 1; Gr. Johnson, 2; Gr. Foster, 3.

POTATO RACE.—Br. Watson, 1; Gr. Horsfall, 2; Gr. Johnson, 3; Gr. Cox, 4.

BOOT RACE.—Gr. Edmonds, 1; Gr. Jarrison, 2; Gr. Hudson, 3.

OBSTACLE RACE.—Br. Watson, 1; Gr. Hudson, 2; Gr. Sutherland, 3.

CONSOLATION RACE.—Gr. Evans, 1; Gr. Cooper, 2.

LADIES' RACE.—Mrs. Watson, 1; Mrs. Allison, 2; Mrs. Rasmussen, 3.

TUG OF WAR.—No. 3 Section, 1; No. 4 Section, 2.

LONG DISTANCE RACE.—Sgt. Talfourd, 17 minutes; 1; Br. Watson, 19 minutes 10 seconds; 2; Gr. Taylor, 19 minutes 15 seconds; 3; Gr. Smith, 4.

At the conclusion of the meeting cheers were called for and heartily given for Mrs. Halliday for presenting the prizes, and for the officers C.S.M. Allison was ably assisted by the following committee, Sgt. Talfourd and Cpl. Kirby being especially prominent in helping to make the meeting the undoubted success it was. Sgt. Talfourd, Br. Vickers, Br. Simmonds, Br. Davies, Br. Hammond and L/Cpl. Kirby, R.A.M.C.

SPORT. GOLF.

TUNG SHAN GOLF CLUB.

The report of the Committee of this Club for 1917 states that there are 40 resident playing members and non-playing members. Twelve new members joined during the year.

The 1917 Championship was won by Mr. C. E. Watson in December, and the cup was presented by the Club. The runner-up was Mr. R. T. Matheson. The Captain's Cup, presented by Mr. J. T. Smith, is now being played for. The qualifying rounds were carried out monthly and the following qualified:—Messrs. P. L. O. Hill, W. M. Stratton, K. W. Tribe, G. C. Kitching, C. E. Watson, G. H. Bowler, S. B. Brown and C. A. Peel. Eight Borey Competitions were also carried out, the winners being Messrs. G. C. Kitching (twice), C. E. Watson, W. M. Stratton, J. T. Smith (twice), F. Gandosi and A. Gandosi. Small prizes were given. An Eclectic Competition for a cup kindly presented by W. D. Kraft was also played for and was won by Mr. W. M. Stratton, and the sum of \$70, representing chances taken, was handed to British War Charities. An amount of \$80, chances taken w/c Mr. W. W. Q. Ross' Cup, played for last year, was also handed over to War Charities. Mr. Gustav G. Hoppeler kindly presented a cup for a knock-out competition over the first 5 holes, and it was won by Mr. J. T. Smith. Mr. C. McAllum also kindly presented a cup for a Tombstone competition, which was won by Mr. J. T. Smith. Mr. A. Gandosi being the runner-up. The March mixed foursomes was won by Mrs. de Courcy and Mr. J. T. Smith. The prize was presented by the Committee. The December Mixed Foursomes was won by Mrs. J. T. Smith and Mr. H. P. Harris. The prize was presented by the Club.

The sum of \$334.33 has been spent in ground upkeep, as compared with \$571.39 in 1916, and 2 new mowers were purchased at a cost of \$266.50. The course has been much improved, especially the 6th fairway. The approaches to the 2nd and 5th holes are in bad condition and improvements will have to be made this season.

"I SAW RED."

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF DR. SHERWOOD EDDY.

[CONTINUED.]

The most captious critic must acknowledge that the evangelist, Dr. Sherwood Eddy, succeeded in keeping the attention of a very mixed audience in the City Hall on Thursday evening. It cannot be denied that it was the title of the lecture—"Experiences in the War Zone"—that drew "all sorts and conditions of men" to listen to an oration, the thesis of which was, if not exactly religion, then most certainly ethics. At the same time it must also be admitted that when Dr. Eddy appeared in all that is best in us he received loud applause. He considers himself a man with a message, and it is not without interest to discuss both the man, his message, and his methods.

On the platform of the City Hall he appeared tall, and when one met him afterwards there was a feeling of surprise that he was not of any striking height. It was different when we listened to Colonel John Ward. He seems always a man of big physique. Dr. Eddy off the stage was just of average height, very ordinary in appearance and you might pass him a dozen times in the street without looking at him twice. That is not the case with all men. Mr. Lloyd George is by no means tall, but you would have turned round again to look at him when he passed you in the street, even before the political earthquake of 1906. To be quite frank, Dr. Eddy, on the street, is very average.

His real setting is obviously either the pulpit or the platform of the two, perhaps the pulpit. For, beyond all else, he is an evangelist. He firmly believes that his mission in life is to save men's souls.

Thousands and thousands of other men have had the same notion. In the days of the Inquisition they went through blood and fire to achieve their purpose. In our more modern era Dr. Eddy, and other evangelists, states as an axiom of salvation the need of liberty. Dr. Eddy incorporates in his message of religion practical politics. He was not afraid to state that he thought that his own country, the United States, ought to have declared war on Prussianism before 1917. He knew the sort of politics that would appeal to his audience, and he gave it to them.

As an orator his style is in marked contrast with that of other men who recently spoke in Hongkong about liberty and labour. Dr. Eddy is almost tempestuous. He never pauses, except to allow the applause to die away. He goes, as he himself would say, "right on." He does not use a note—and, in consequence, is apt to become discursive. He had evidently a well-thought-out plan for his speech, but it didn't run quite as smoothly as it reads. It was a bit jerky. He probably meant to talk a great deal about the death of life in the war-zone, but he could not, for a moment, forget that he wanted to convert his audience to a righteous, godly and sober life. And so we came away just a bit disappointed that we had got rather a clearer idea of the frailties of our own poor human nature than a conception of the nobility of those wonderful heroes who daily go through hell on our behalf.

The message of Dr. Eddy is as old as Moses, and perhaps older. It is a message that youth always hears, and often hears in vain. It is the story of a thousand essays and a million sermons. Eddying has given it to us in his inimitable phraseology. "The sins that ye do by two and by two ye shall pay for me by one." Moses and others put it in a rather cruder fashion. It is a law of the universe, just like gravitation, or the rotation of the earth on its axis. It seems so very simple to state the law. To many it is hard indeed to keep it. Let us face the fact that the temptations are greater than in Britain. In theory we all of us agree that the sanctity of the home is our greatest national asset. In practice our modern ideas about comfort and style of living make it difficult for a young man to marry. We might do more to assist them to use their hours of leisure wisely.

The remedy suggested by Dr. Eddy, for much of the evil that exists owing to the peculiar conditions at the front is the Y.M.C.A. Hut. Hongkong has already expressed, in a practical form, its sympathy with the idea. A few dollars were promised by the writer for the good cause after the meeting. It must be confessed that it was the knowledge gained from newspapers, rather than what Dr. Eddy said, that made him willing and eager to subscribe to the (private) appeal. Let it be said, at once, that Dr. Eddy did not ask for a cent for the Y.M.C.A.—one almost wishes that he had done so, then he would have told us much more about the men at the front.

The methods of the Eddy campaign are quite up-to-date. An advance agent visited Hongkong some weeks ago and entertained a number of business men to tiffin. In fact he gave three tiffins, and the same men were invited to all three. He made short, rather snappy, speeches about humanising business. He drew a composite picture of a world away by the welfare-work idea, and actuated by a non-theological Christianity. But there was also the promise of Dr. Eddy.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THEFTS FROM TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing a brass-rod from the Taikoo Dockyard. It was stated that the brass was found tied round defendant's leg as he was leaving the yard.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Another Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing a piece of metal from the yard.

It was stated that the piece of metal was found suspended from defendant's neck by a cord.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

ALLEGED SNATCHING.

A Chinese was charged with snatching a leather bag, from Mrs. S. Mooney, at Wanchai.

Mrs. Mooney said that while she was walking along St. Francis Street, at about 8 p.m. on the 11th instant, defendant came up to her and, snatching the bag from her hand, ran away. She informed the Police and a Chinese detective was sent along with her to identify the defendant, of whom she had given a good description. While proceeding along Queen's Road East they met defendant, who immediately tried to escape. He was followed and arrested.

The Chinese detective said that when he searched defendant he found a packet of pepper in his pocket.

Defendant denied the offence and said he was taking the pepper home to be used in the preparation of a medicine.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till Saturday.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following subscriptions to the above fund are gratefully acknowledged by the Treasurer for the period ending 12th March:—

"Nemo".....	\$ 5.00
W. J. Pringle.....	5.00
W. C. F.....	300.00
N. J. Stabb.....	20.00
C. Montague Ede.....	10.00
G. C. Moxon.....	10.00
A. G. Coppin.....	5.00
W. A. Dowley.....	5.00
W. M. Humphreys.....	5.00
A. J. W. Rosser.....	5.00
H. P. White.....	10.00
W. A. Hannibal.....	5.00
G. Pichor.....	5.00
E. A. M. Williams.....	10.00
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.....	10.00
K. K. Greig.....	5.00
A. H. Harris.....	5.00
"An A.C.".....	2.00
J. M. Gordon.....	5.00
A. H. C.....	10.00
F. C. Butcher.....	5.00
A. and F. M.....	20.00
R. E. Bellios.....	5.00
	\$472.00

*—Monthly subscription.

T. ROBINSON

(General Secretary).

F. G. B. HASRINGS, R.N. (Naval Secretary).

C. L. COOPER-HUNT, C.F. (Military Sec. and Treasurer).

This voice was really preparing us for the man who would follow later.

Some of us are so old-fashioned that we wonder whether the evangelical method really is efficient. This Y.M.C.A. appeal is different to that of General Booth or Messrs. Torrey and Alexander. It is non-sectarian and that is something. It appears to leave out hell-fire, but it draws vivid pictures about the hell of remorse. It is most energetic. It ministers to the creature comforts of the individual who is tired or hungry. It has undoubtedly accomplished wonders at the front. It seems to be successful.

Dr. and Mrs. Eddy have not visited Hongkong in vain if they have made us realise what the boys over there suffer for us. One of the soldiers said to the good Doctor that when he saw what was happening to his pals he lost control of himself in his mad desire to get at the beasts who had ravaged Europe. "I saw red," he cried. It was when Dr. Eddy told us about the utter horror of the whole business that some of us began to see red. It will be very hard indeed to forgive the authors of this hideous crime. We firmly believe that all the Anglo-Saxon race—the arbiters of the world's destiny, as Dr. Eddy believes—will see red before the end comes. And the race will insist upon punishment for the transgressors.

The outstanding impression made upon one mind, at least, by Dr. Eddy's effort was that this unity of the Anglo-Saxon race is now a thing that is real. Cooperative Britons may object to American methods, but they cannot oppose them with any chance of success. That scene in the Theatre Royal on Thursday was simply typical of the new world which will be even more in evidence when the war is over. The striking contrast between the dignified, almost stately Chairman of the meeting, and the eager, energetic and emphatic apostle of liberty, seemed typical of the world as we knew it before the war, and the world as it will be when the war is over. It is, on the whole, to the good that we have heard Dr. Eddy.

INTIMATIONS

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AND COMPANY.

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1850.

TELEPHONE
1741.

GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.

I. & R. MORLEY'S

WHITE AND NATURAL SUMMER LLAMA

UNDERWEAR

THE IDEAL WEAR FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

ALSO ALL SIZES IN

AERTEX CELLULAR

INDIA GAUZE

SILKETTE

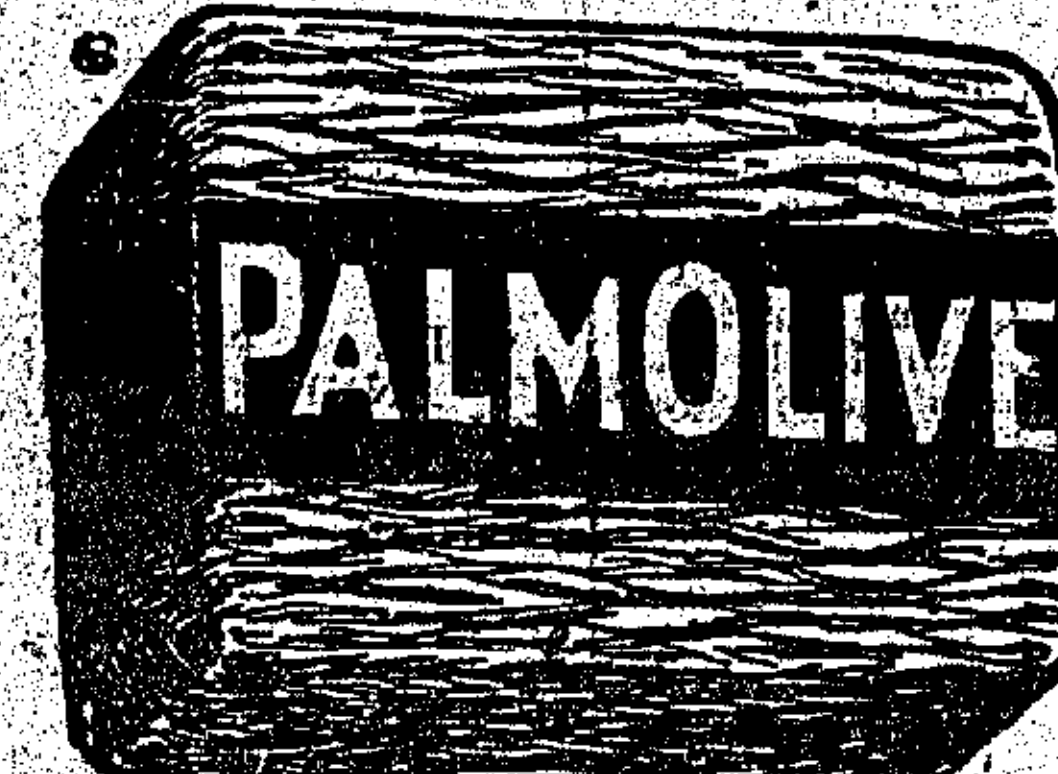
"B.V.D.", ETC.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

(11)

A SOAP FOR PARTICULAR—PEOPLE

Made from Pure Palm and Olive Oils.



1918 Calendar Free with Every Purchase of two cakes for fifty cents.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,

Distributors.

Hotel Mansions. Telephone 1990.

(11)

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

NEW STOCKS! JUST ARRIVED!

GRAFTON'S
COTTON VOILES

FOR

SUMMER DRESSES, BLOUSES, TEA GOWNS,
EVENING WEAR AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

THE FINEST AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT
OF PATTERNS
IN THE COLONY.

STRAITS MERCHANT SERVICE
GUILD.

DISPENSARY Building, Raffles Place, Singapore, are HONORARY AGENTS of the MEDICAL MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD, where subscriptions are received, new Members are enrolled and all Members are welcomed as Visitors during their stay in port.

NOW ON SALE

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1917.

PRINTED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE ———— \$5

* DAILY PRESS' OFFICE.

1918

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A.D.C.

PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES.

THE A.D.C. regretfully announce that, on medical recommendation, Rehearsals for Pinkie and the Fairies have to be TEMPORARILY ABANDONED.

It is expected, however, to produce the play in the autumn, when it is hoped that the services of those already enlisted will still be available.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1918. [1772]

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed by Messrs JENSON & NICHOLSON, LIMITED, OF LONDON, the well-known manufacturers of Varnishes, Enamels, Paints and Colours, to be their Sole Agents for Hongkong, South China, and the Philippine Islands.

THE HONGKONG MERCANTILE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1918. [1773]

NOTICE.

THIS is respectfully to state that, owing to the War, everything has become extremely dear. There is no article in daily use which does not seem to have doubled in price. To earn a livelihood, therefore, is very difficult, and we have been reluctantly compelled to ask the owners of Shipyards to devise some means of adjusting this matter.

We have to thank the owners of Shipyards for their kindness in commiserating with the difficulties of labourers and promising to pay Eighty Cents per head per day. This advertisement is inserted, therefore, to notify all owners of Chinese and Foreign Ships that, should they employ our Carpenters to work, they are requested kindly to pay this amount in full.

Notified by the SHOON NOAI HOX SNOOK (Ships Art School),
394, Canton Road, Mongkok, Yau-mati.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1918. [1774]

CANTON MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the CANTON MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be held at the Canton Club Theatre (by kind permission), WEDNESDAY, March 20th, 1918, at 3.30 P.M.

BUSINESS:—To receive the Annual Report of the Directors of the Canton Medical Missionary Union and to consider any other business brought before the meeting.
J. M. WRIGHT, M.D., Secretary.
Canton, 11th March, 1918. [1775]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2nd Floor, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on MONDAY, 26th March, 1918, at 12 Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 25th inst., both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1918. [1776]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

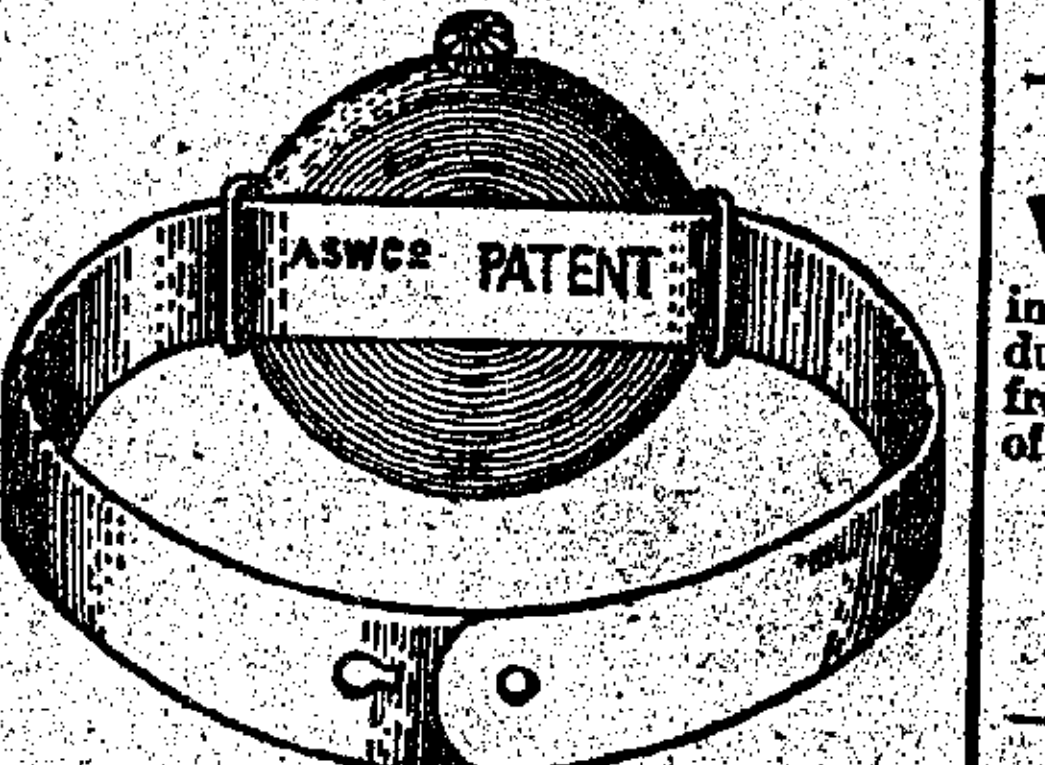
PURCHASERS OF PARIMUTUEL TICKETS on the fifth Race, Second Day, for Cash Sweeps, Places and Wins, also Cash Sweep ticket holders, of following Races can obtain a refund on production of their tickets at the Offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, CHATER ROAD, between the hours of 3.30 P.M.—5.30 P.M. on MONDAY, 4th March, 1918, until 30th March (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).

HOLDERS OF UNPAID WINNING TICKETS (Cash Sweeps, Places and Wins) will also be paid at the same place and between the same hours as stated above on production of their tickets.
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Accountants to the Hongkong Jockey Club. [1777]

NOTICE.

PATENTS ORDINANCE 1892.
GAMMETER'S PATENT.

IMPROVED MEANS OF SECURING WRIST WATCHES TO WEARER'S WRIST.



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that His Majesty's LETTERS PATENT (No. 12,031) were granted to the United Kingdom on the 20th August, 1916, and LETTERS PATENT have also been granted in HONGKONG, to ERNEST OTTO GAMMETER for the above invention.

ANY PERSON infringing the rights of the Patentee will be proceeded against according to law.
Hongkong, the 6th day of March, 1918.
DENNIS & BOWLEY,
Solicitors for Ernest Otto Gammeter,
Anglo-Swiss Watch Company,
7, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. [1778]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 14th March, 1918, at 12.30 P.M., when the following Resolution, passed at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING convened for that purpose and held on the 14th February, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

"That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of the Meeting."

Should the above Resolution be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

A Print of the Memorandum as proposed to be altered can be seen at the Head Office of the Company.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1918.
C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. [1774]

HONGKONG CLUB

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SECOND YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House, on MONDAY, the 18th March, 1918, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,
E. DES VŒUX, Secretary. [1775]

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1918, until SATURDAY, the 23rd March, 1918, both days inclusive.
By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Hongkong, 5th March, 1918. [1776]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Podders Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1918. [1777]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the undersigned at 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1918. [1778]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers at Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1917, and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers,
Hongkong, 7th March, 1918. [1779]

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform our Customers that Mr. DUBOIS, who left the Colony in August, 1914, being called up for Military duties, has returned to Hongkong, and will, from this date, take over the Management of the Technical portion of our business.

FAR EAST OXYGEN & ACETYLENE Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1918. [1780]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Firm of A. R. MARTY, Reus Salle Succesor, has as from the 12th February, 1918, sold to Messrs. P. A. LAFIQUE & Co., the S.S. "HARON," which insures the Postal Service between Hongkong and Haiphong, and also the right to use the Navigation Tonkin.

The business will hereafter be carried on by Messrs. P. A. LAFIQUE & Co., No. 4, Queen's Building, Telephone No. 350.

P. A. LAFIQUE & Co.,
MAISON, A. R. MARTY, Succesor,
Reus Salle, Succesor.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1918. [1781]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 1, DES VŒUX VILLAS, PAAL. To let furnished, for June, July and August. Share of Tennis Court.
Apply to—
H. T. JACKMAN. [1782]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central. [1783]

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Buildings, HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [1784]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon. Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [1785]

FOR SALE.

TELESCULUM, Barker Road, 155, Peak. Apply—
DUNCAN CLARK,
Care of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. [1786]

WANTED.

HOUSE at the PEAK, Furnished or Unfurnished, from April 30th. Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1787]

WANTED.

TWO or THREE LARGE OFFICE ROOMS in Central Locality. First floor preferred. Apply to—
TONG SENG & Co.,
19, Queen's Road Central. [1788]

WANTED.

LADY STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST. Apply with references to—
Box No. 100,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1789]

WANTED.

A T the PEAK, for a little girl of 2½ years a resident EUROPEAN NURSE. Apply—
Box No. 25,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1790]

WANTED.

ON 1st June, for Wei-Hai-Wei, Capable Foreign NURSE to take charge of an Infant. Apply to—
NURSE,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1791]

G. R.

1918-19.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the R.N. Hospital until 10 A.M. on the 20th March, 1918, from persons desirous of supplying Beef, Mutton, Poultry, Pork, Bacon, Cheese, Pure Cow's Milk, Aerated Waters, Tea, and other provisions and necessaries for the year ending 31st March, 1918.

Printed Forms of Tender and further particulars can be obtained at the R.N. Hospital.

The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

G. A. DRAPEL, Deputy Surgeon-General.
R.N. Hospital,
Hongkong, 12th March, 1918. [1792]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS Ordinance 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the S.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
This Facility for full compliance is a free one exceeding 500. [1793]

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S PYERIS.

Registered.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price. Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing, Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring, There shallow drafts intoxicate the brain And drinking deeply sobers us again."—
Pope.

PINTS 90 CTS. PER DOZ.

PLITS 60 " " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. N. L. RAILTON and family express their heartfelt appreciation of the numerous expressions of sympathy and floral tributes in their recent and bereavement. [1771]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 14TH MARCH, 1918.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS.

It is easy to understand the suspicion with which the appointment of Lord Northcliffe and his brother Lord Rothemann to important offices in the Government is regarded by the House of Commons. Both peers are closely identified with newspapers which are generally credited with having caused the downfall of the Liberal Government in 1915 and the retirement of Mr. Asquith from the Premiership at the end of 1916. Consequently, the invitation extended to them by the present Prime Minister to co-operate with him in the conduct of affairs connected with the war was open to misconstruction. Mr. Lloyd George, however, had no difficulty, when challenged, in satisfying the House of Commons that he was actuated by entirely worthy motives. Although he foresaw that the appointments would meet with adverse criticism he was determined "to secure the men best qualified to do the work efficiently" and his courage is to be commended. Lord Rothemann and Lord Ravensbrook relinquished all share in the direction of their newspapers as soon as they were appointed Ministers, while Lord Northcliffe does not hold a Ministerial office. Lord Rothemann has not been so much in the public eye as his brother, but his sound judgment and business acumen are largely responsible for the success of the undertakings in which they are jointly interested. His administration of the Air Board is declared to have been "an unqualified success." Lord Ravensbrook has ably conducted the propaganda in Canada, and Lord Northcliffe, who has been entrusted with the task of presenting the case for

the Allies in enemy countries, is specially equipped for this important work, both by his knowledge of those countries and by his admitted genius as a news organizer. The propaganda in all the other Allied countries and in Germany itself is conducted almost exclusively by journalists, and, in view of the results obtained by the enemy in Russia and Italy, the importance of selecting experts for the purpose of directing a vigorous "counter-offensive" in this direction is self-evident. Too long have we been content to leave our cause to speak for itself, and it is full time that we awake to the fact that in this war of endurance between nations psychological considerations cannot be ignored. The old saying that "the pen is mightier than the sword" has lost none of its force. It is indispensably necessary to keep the real issues clearly and constantly before our own people so that they may not be misled by the insidious efforts of the enemy to countenance a parchment peace. If, in addition to this, we can make the masses in the countries now fighting against us understand our real aims, it is scarcely conceivable that they will tolerate the continuance of this terrible war. Some day the scales will fall from their eyes, and the sooner the better for humanity. Even if the German nation is hypnotized, as it seems to be, it must be true that "you cannot fool all the people all the time." In all President Wilson's speeches there are indications of his belief that ultimately the autocrats will be brought to account by their own people. If the Russian debacle is a sore disappointment to those of us who placed our faith on the Russian army, it is not without its dangers for the Junkers. There can be no doubt whatever that, even in pre-war days, among the nightmares present in the mind of the Kaiser that of a Russian revolution was always prominent. Nobody understood better than he how rapidly ideas about liberty and equality spread. The German people are very docile in their native land, but Mr. Gerard has pointed out that only one German has left the U.S.A. to fight, as a volunteer, in the army of the Fatherland. The German-American evidently does not relish the idea of sacrificing himself for the Kaiser. While it is possible that the majority of the German and Austrian prisoners in Russia will elect to return to the trenches, it is probable that they will carry back with them contagious ideas which may lead to the overthrow of the autocracy. We cannot suppose that the possibilities of propaganda in Russia, so carefully estimated by our enemies from the beginning, will be entirely overlooked by the Allies. Lord Northcliffe's agents may find that at least one road into enemy countries leads through Russia. In Germany the Press has always been a tool in the hands of the ruling classes. In the British Empire an unmuzzled Press has been the palladium of the people's rights. Under the stress of war certain rather vexatious regulations have affected all publications. The latest proposal was to make it an offence in Great Britain to publish even an innocent leaflet if it had not been first submitted to the Press Bureau. The startling legal aspect of this innovation, against which practically all of the Home newspapers protested, was that it constituted any person employed by the Press Bureau a judge above the law. If the Government wished to punish offences against the Defence of the Realm Act, the machinery of the Law Courts had to be used. But the new proposal gave power to an unknown man in a Government office to decide whether the people of Britain should be allowed to read certain literature. It was modified before it became law, but the measure, as it now stands, is sufficiently arbitrary to create considerable uneasiness. The great danger is that if a country is forbidden to discuss matters "relating to the present war or the making of peace" by the Government, then the errors of the Government cannot be exposed. And when people attain a position in which they are exempt from criticism they are apt to imagine that they can do no wrong. Yet it was the Press which first directed the attention of the public to the shortage of munitions and the muddle in Mesopotamia. Throughout the war the Press has worked under most difficult conditions, but in many instances to the great advantage of the country. On the whole, the British Press has stood the strain of war well, and has been intensely patriotic. We

have perfect confidence in publicity as a cure for many evils, and while it is obvious that the greatest secrecy must be maintained in connection with certain naval and military matters, liberty must be defended. There is a great deal of sound common-sense in the JOHN STUART MILLS statement: "The peculiar evil of silencing the expression of an opinion is that it is robbing the human race, posterity as well as the existing generation, those who dissent from the opinion still more than those who hold it. If the opinion is right they are deprived of an opportunity of exchanging error for truth; if wrong, they lose, what is almost as great a benefit, the clearer and livelier impression of truth produced by its collision with error." British soldiers are dying to win the battle of liberty, and we must preserve that sacred trust in the Empire. Bureaucrats do not favour a free Press, and suspect that the most innocent statements contain sedition or heresy. For the man—if there be one—"with soul so dead" as wilfully to publish information of any real value to the enemy, public opinion would immediately demand the utmost punishment, but, in general, the more publicity that we have in regard to the war, its objects and the methods employed in waging it, the more determined will people be to save civilisation from the dangers that encompass it.

The Lusitano Recreation Club's Annual Athletic Sports will not be held this year for several reasons.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., will be held on Monday, March 25th, at 12 noon.

The annual meeting of the Canton Medical Missionary Society will be held at the Canton Club Theatre on Wednesday, March 20th.

The Corporate Communion of The Mothers' Union will be at St. John's Cathedral on Monday, March 25th, at 11 a.m., and on March 19th as stated on printed card.

Atomisers for the use of the public are now installed at the Kowloon Railway Station, the Government Dispensary, Nathan Road, and at the Yau-mati Disinfecting Station.

Mr. A. Dyer Ball, who is suffering from measles, has gone to Tai-po. Mr. C. D. Melbourne has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from the same complaint.

The A.D.C. announce that rehearsals for "Pinkie and the Fairies" have been temporarily abandoned upon medical recommendation. It is expected that the play will be produced in the autumn.

The Bishop of Victoria has returned to the Colony. During the last week he has visited Canton, Tai Leung and Kowloon, holding confirmations. At Tai Leung he dedicated a spacious new Church that has been erected mainly by contributions from the Chinese Church members.

The speeches delivered at the annual general meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce on March 8th, together with the comments of the local Press, have been reprinted by the Hongkong Daily Press, Ltd., in pamphlet form and are offered for sale at 30 cents a copy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OVERCROWDING AT CINEMA THEATRES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—Your correspondent "Regulation" must have the whole of the Ordinances of Hongkong at his fingertips. He asks why "Grouser" does not inform the Police or the Building Authorities of the overcrowding. Does "Regulation" know that a policeman is employed nightly in each of the cinema theatres and that any number of inspectors, both Regular and Reserve, visit these theatres on duty. I do not think "Grouser" is wrong in writing to the Press, seeing that the Police take no notice of the overcrowding—four, etc.,
CALLISTHENES.

THE WAR.

BRITISH WAR CABINET'S HISTORY FOR 1917.

JAPAN DEALING WITH MOMENTOUS SITUATION.

VENIZELOS' POLICY BEST FOR GREECE.

AMERICA'S SYMPATHY WITH RUSSIA.

GERMANY'S PRESS PEACE OFFENSIVE.

Branco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

AUSTRALIANS RAID HOSTILE POSTS.

LONDON, March 12th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Australians carried out successful raids on hostile posts eastward and north-eastward of Messines. They killed in number and captured a few prisoners. Our casualties were light. There was reciprocal artillery firing south-eastward of Armentieres and eastward and north-eastward of Ypres.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

FAIRLY LIVELY BOMBARDMENTS.

PARIS, March 12th.

A communiqué states:—There were fairly lively bombardments at night-time on the right of the Meuse, in the region of Reillon, Anreviller, and Louvain.

A German aeroplane was brought down at night on March 11th north of Soissons by our special guns. The three occupants, two of whom are officers, were made prisoner.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RAID ON PARIS.

"GOTHA" FELLED.

PARIS, March 12th.

One of the raiding "Gothas" was felled in flames near the Chateau Thierry, and the crew were made prisoner.

The alarm was raised at nine o'clock in the evening and the "all clear" signal was given at midnight.

Sixty machines crossed the French lines. The barrage was most intense throughout, but a certain number of aeroplanes reached their objectives and dropped numerous bombs in Paris and suburbs.

Several buildings were demolished or set on fire.

CAPTURES AND RETALIATORY MEASURES.

PARIS, March 12th.

The Germans lost three four-seated and one biplane "Gothas" in last night's raid, in which nine squadrons participated. They approached the capital from two directions.

Our aeroplanes in a counter-offensive dropped 5,800 kilogrammes of bombs on the aerodromes from which the raiders departed.

GERMAN VERSION.

LONDON, March 12th.

A wireless German official report states:—Last night we copiously and successfully bombed Paris in retaliation for the enemy attacks on October 9th, 1917, on Stuttgart, Esslingen, Intertuerheim, and Mainz.

RECENT RAID ON LONDON. CASUALTIES.

LONDON, March 12th.

The Press Bureau announces:—In the air raid on March 7th nine men, eight women and three children were killed, and 45 persons were injured. It is feared that one body has not been recovered.

THE RAID ON NAPLES.

CASUALTY LIST.

NAPLES, March 12th.

Sixteen persons were killed and 40 injured in the raid-cabled yesterday.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WAR CABINET'S HISTORY FOR 1917.

THE WORST LONG SINCE PASSED.

LONDON, March 12th.

The War Cabinet's History for 1917 has been issued to-day. It forms a most interesting and most important historical record, and also shows the tremendous labours and achievements of the Government. It emphasises that the whole character of the war gradually changed last year, involving a complete transformation of British administration and organisation. Regarding submarinism the document frankly admits that if the enemy had been able to maintain the rate of sinkings reached in February last the military operations of the Allies would have been largely paralysed. The Navy, however, was triumphant, and the document contains much to give confidence that the worst has long since passed.

The document deals fully with Imperial affairs, the Imperial War Cabinet, the War Conference and the constitutional development of India.

BREAD RATIONING.

LONDON, March 12th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Clynes stated that all the necessary preparations were being made for rationing bread and flour if necessary, but he hoped that if great economy were exercised the rationing of these would be avoided or long postponed. He also stated that it had been decided not to reduce the sugar ration.

THE BEST POLICY FOR GREECE.

ATHENS, March 12th.

It is evident that the supporters of ex-King Constantine consider that their cause is lost. They now say that the Venizelos policy is best for Greece. The forces of reaction are steadily decreasing, despite the events in Russia and Roumania.

FRANCE'S NEW VESSELS.

PARIS, March 12th.

The Government has contracted for the construction of a large number of vessels of a type which experiments have shown can be torpedoed thrice without sinking.

PRODUCTION OF BEER AND WHISKY.

LONDON, March 12th.

In the House of Commons, replying to suggestions that the production of beer and whisky should be stopped or further reduced in view of the food situation, Mr. Clynes stated that the tonnage for brewing materials would be reduced forthwith. One hundred and fifty thousand tons of barley had recently been taken from the brewers and malsters, and a further 200,000 tons would be saved by restricting the standard barrelage and using substitutes.

Mr. Clynes declared that under three per cent. of the solid food of the nation would be used for brewing material.

OBITUARY.

LORD BLYTHSWOOD.

LONDON, March 12th.

The death of Lord Blythswood is announced.

SIAMESE MILITARY MISSION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 12th.

An important Siamese Military Mission, headed by Major-General Phya Bhijai Janridh, who represented Siam at The Hague Conference in 1907, and also served in the Belgian Army, has arrived in England.

After visiting various centres of interest the Mission will proceed to France.

Two out of the four other members of the Mission were educated at Harrow and Woolwich.

They stated that the rupture with Germany caused the greatest enthusiasm in Siam.

EARLIER CABLES.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

BALTIC—BLACK SEA CANAL.

LONDON, March 12th.

The Copenhagen *Politiken* states that the Russo-German Commercial Treaty will include a plan for the construction of a great canal from the Baltic to the Black Sea, which German financiers are willing to finance.

THE RED GUARDS' VICTIMS.

STOCKHOLM, March 12th.

The crimes of the Red Guards are daily increasing.

The Red Guards choose their victims among the intellectual classes, assassinating principally the clergy of democratic sympathies and landlords. All the Agricultural Councilors except one have been killed.

GERMANY'S MINISTER TO UKRAINE.

AMSTERDAM, March 12th.

Baron von Mumm, formerly German Minister to Peking, has gone to Kiev as temporary diplomatic representative to Ukraine.

ANARCHISTS POSSESS MOSCOW.

LONDON, March 12th.

A telegram from Petrograd states that anarchists are in possession of Moscow and are determined to fight the Petrograd Bolsheviks if the latter succeed in reaching the city. The Bolshevik leaders are closely watched in Petrograd with a view to preventing them from leaving.

GERMAN SCHEMES EXPOSED.

Dr. Dillon, in the *Daily Telegraph*, gives the gist of numerous letters which he has received from representative men in Russia declaring that the Germans have already secured the support of important financial and social interests in Russia for their schemes. An arrangement has actually been reached to restore the monarchy.

Dr. Dillon's correspondents believe that the schemes can be thwarted, because other influential active elements would be overjoyed if the *Entente* restored order. The former prejudice and suspicion of Japanese intervention has disappeared during the last few weeks. The Japanese could reckon upon the co-operation of numerous political and military elements if they entered as rescuers. There are 6,000 refugee officers at Vladivostok alone. The Polish Army is the most effective military organisation in the country, and many of the present supporters of the Bolsheviks would change sides immediately if the fear of shooting and imprisonment were removed.

LATEST CABLES.

ANATHEMA AGAINST THE BOLSHEVIKS.

LONDON, March 12th.

An undated message from Petrograd states that, in consequence of the departure of the Commissaries to Moscow, the Military Revolutionary Committee formed here, and presided over by M. Frotzky, has issued an anathema against the Bolsheviks, which is to be read in all the churches.

TYPHUS INCREASING IN CAPITAL.

TYPHUS IS INCREASING IN PETROGRAD.

ANTI-SCANDINAVIAN PROPAGANDA.

The Copenhagen *Dagens Nyheder* states that Baron von Rantefelt, the ring-leader of the bomb plot in Norway, has arrived in Finland in order to organise German anti-Scandinavian propaganda.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICA'S SYMPATHY WITH RUSSIA.

EXPRESSION BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

WASHINGTON, March 12th.

President Wilson has telegraphed to the American Consul at Moscow as follows:—"May I not take advantage of the meeting of the Congress of Soviets to express the sincere sympathy which the people of the United States feel for the Russian people at this moment, when German power has been thrust in to interrupt and turn back the whole struggle for freedom and substitute the wishes of Germany for the purpose of the people of Russia. Although the Government of the United States, unhappily, are not now in a position to render direct effective aid, it would wish to render it. I beg to assure the people of Russia through the Congress that it will avail itself of every opportunity to secure for Russia once more complete sovereignty and independence in her own affairs and a full restoration to her great rôle in the life of Europe and the modern world. The whole heart of the people of the United States is with the people of Russia in the attempt to free themselves forever from autocratic Government and become the master of their own life."

THE BRITISH THREAT OF REPRISAL.

LONDON, March 12th.

Failing a satisfactory reply from Germany by March 12th to the protest regarding Lieutenants Scholtz and Wooley, cabled on February 5th, two German Flying Corps Oberleutnants, of high family selected by the War Prisoners Department are to be imprisoned to-morrow. [A telegram in yesterday's issue stated that Great Britain's protest had been sustained, and that the two British prisoners named would be released and returned to the camp.]

LATEST CABLES.

GERMANY'S STATEMENT NOT SATISFACTORY.

LATER.

Germany stated that Lieutenants Scholtz and Wooley had been pardoned.

Great Britain replied that it was not satisfied with this, because it did not admit that any offence had been committed. Further explanations are awaited and enquiries are being made regarding the camp to which both officers were sent, whether they arrived, and regarding their treatment.

EARLIER CABLES.

EMPLOYMENT FOR EX-SERVICE OFFICERS.

LONDON, March 12th.

A scheme is on foot under the most influential auspices to provide for ex-Navy and ex-Army officers suitable employment at home and abroad.

The support of the biggest United Kingdom and Dominions' employers is being enlisted.

MAIL ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, March 12th.

The Press Bureau announces that the Post Office announces the suspension of mail and money order services to Roumania and Russia, except Finland.

PROMOTION FOR LOWER DECK.

LONDON, March 12th.

The Admiralty announces the promotion of fifty Warrant Officers to Lieutenants.

This is the biggest concession to the Lower Deck since the beginning of the war.

GERMANY CONCENTRATING UPON PEACE OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, March 12th.

A telegram from Berné says that the Wilhelmstrasse has ordered German newspapers to concentrate on a new peace offensive based on the idea of balancing the gains in the East against the status quo ante bellum in the West.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION. DISCUSSION IN JAPAN'S PARLIAMENT.

TOKYO, March 12th.

On March 9th, in the House of Representatives, asked whether a request had been received from the Allies to send troops to Siberia the Foreign Minister replied in the negative. He stated that an exchange of views was proceeding, regarding which disclosure would be untimely.

The Leader of the Opposition complained that the Government was not taking the people into its confidence. He favoured military action in Russia, but the presence of Japanese troops might result in driving the Russians towards Germany, unless it was done with the greatest precaution.

The Premier replied that no decision had yet been arrived at regarding the despatch of troops to Siberia, and that the Government was dealing with a momentous situation with the utmost care.

ALLIED CONSULS' ULTIMATUM TO VLADIVOSTOK AUTHORITIES.

LONDON, March 12th.

The *Daily Mail* correspondent at Petrograd states that the Allied Consuls at Vladivostok have presented an ultimatum to the local authorities demanding the reconstruction of the Government existing before the Bolsheviks and the protection of their nationals.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN CHIHILI.

PEKING, March 12th.

Tcheng Tso-ling, the Military Governor of Mukden, defying the Government's orders, sent troops into Chihli, ostensibly en route south to fight the rebels, but the arrival of several thousand troops at Langfang, apparently en route to Peking, is causing anxiety here.

TWO AMERICANS CAPTURED.

Bandits robbed and captured near Yehsien, Honan, two American engineers who were carrying a large sum for the payment of surveys of the proposed railway.

OPERATIONS NEAR CHINESE TERRITORY.

PEKING, March 12th.

A message from Harbin states that General Semenov, the Cossack leader, has been obliged to retire and has taken up a position near Manchouli station.

The Chinese Commander warned the Bolsheviks that invasion of Chinese territory would be regarded as an act of war, declaring that Semenov's force represents the Russian Provisional Government, which China recognised.

The Cossacks arrested the Bolshevik leaders at Blagovestchensk, where they disarmed the Bolshevik forces.

BOLSHEVIK FRIENDLINESS DECLARED.

SHANGHAI, March 12th.

The Bolshevik leaders at Irkutsk telegraphed to the Chinese authorities in Manchuria that they have no unfriendly intentions towards China.

The Chinese replied refusing to consider General Semenov as a rebel.

ECONOMY AT THE FRONT.

HOW CAST HORSE SHOES AND OLD MESS TINS ARE USED AGAIN.

In the actual war zone every effort is being made to minimise waste, says Mr. W. A. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, in the December issue of the *Federalist*. Mr. Appleton has recently paid another visit to the Western front, and he writes:

"Spent cartridges, broken clips, old horse-shoes, even the nails that are scattered when a horse's shoe is cast, are collected and brought down to the base. Mess tins, wagon wheels, dilapidated boots, discarded clothes and blankets, are all gathered up and transferred to a sorting, repairing, and distributing centre. Thousands of articles, including boots, tents, blankets, and guns are repaired and sent back for further use. Employment in these places is given to many thousands of people. The French girls are said to be admirable workers. Those I saw were working rapidly, and most of them were singing. I could not catch the name of the song, but the words showed that it was of love and war."

Referring to the provisioning of the British army at the front, Mr. Appleton mentions that one place alone turns out 300,000 loaves a day, and the officer in charge told him that he had reached his maximum production on an eight-hour day.

"HEATHER DAY" FUND. HOW THE MONEY HAS BEEN ALLOCATED.

The proceeds of Heather Day and St. Andrew's Fair converted into sterling amounted to £7,020, and this sum was remitted to Sir Charles Addis, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London, with a request by the Committee of St. Andrew's Society that he would undertake the allocation of the fund in accordance with the object for which it was raised. Telegraphic advice was recently received from Sir Charles Addis recommending that the money be distributed as follows:—

Scottish National Hospital, Glasgow	£1,500
Springburn Hospital, Glasgow	1,000
No. 11 Stationary Hospital, Rouen	500
Scottish Hospital, Paris	500
Ten Auxiliary Hospitals in Scotland in sums of £100 each	1,000
Scottish Women's Hospital, Villers Cotterets	1,000
Scottish Women's Hospital, Salonika	1,000
Elise Inglis Hospital, Royanmont	500

The Committee of St. Andrew's Society has unanimously approved of Sir Charles Addis' recommendations, and he has been requested to distribute the fund accordingly.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] MARCH 12th.

GENERAL LUNG'S MOVEMENTS.

General Lung has established his headquarters in Fochow City, which is strongly fortified.

A message from Hoihow states that General Lung recruited over 2,000 new soldiers from Hoihow the other day and is transporting them to Kingchow.

GENERAL LUK'S MOVEMENTS.

General Luk Wing-ting, learning that General Lung's military power has been greatly increased in Koehow, has decided to proceed to the Koehow front to take charge of military affairs. He started from Nanning yesterday, and is reported to have arrived at Ho-yuen, Luk's advanced post. The Artillery Corps has arrived at Kwai-yuen (about 2 days' journey from Koehow) and has proceeded to the front.

THE NORTHERN SQUADRON.

The authorities have received reports that the Northern Squadron suddenly left Amoy on the night of the 9th inst. The Chief Commander of the Squadron, who recently returned from Shanghai, had several consultations with Fokien Tsuchun, but the subject discussed is unknown.

CANTON, March 12th.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR.

We are informed that the Civil Governor, Li Yaw-hon, went with his family to Shai Hing on the night of the 10th instant.

RAID ON SWATOW.

Commander Chan Kwong-ming, has reported that General Lung-Chai-kwong recently proposed to send his junks to attack Swatow in order to stop the Canton expeditionary forces to Fukien. Chan has ordered resistance to be offered and has requested the local authorities to despatch reinforcements and naval aid.

KING CHOW.

Martial-law has been proclaimed at King Chow, and all the incoming vessels are thoroughly searched.

THE MURDER OF THE ADMIRAL.

It is stated that a man believed to be the murderer of Admiral Ching was arrested yesterday, and is now interned in the Tsuchun's Yamen.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

About nine regiments of Kwangsi troops under General Luk's command arrived at Kwai Yuen yesterday. It is said that eight regiments of artillery are coming from Nanning and that they will be despatched to Yeung Kong. Commander Chan Ping-kwan and his forces have arrived at Chum Chow, and will be despatched to assist Ko Chow. Over ten regiments of Yunnan troops, under Li Lich-kwan's command were despatched from Canton yesterday. Other armies which have received orders to resist Lung's troops are proceeding to Canton for instructions and will leave for the front as soon as they get their supplies. At the present moment Yeung Kong is almost entirely surrounded by Canton troops.

[X-24]

Enjoy THE Summer

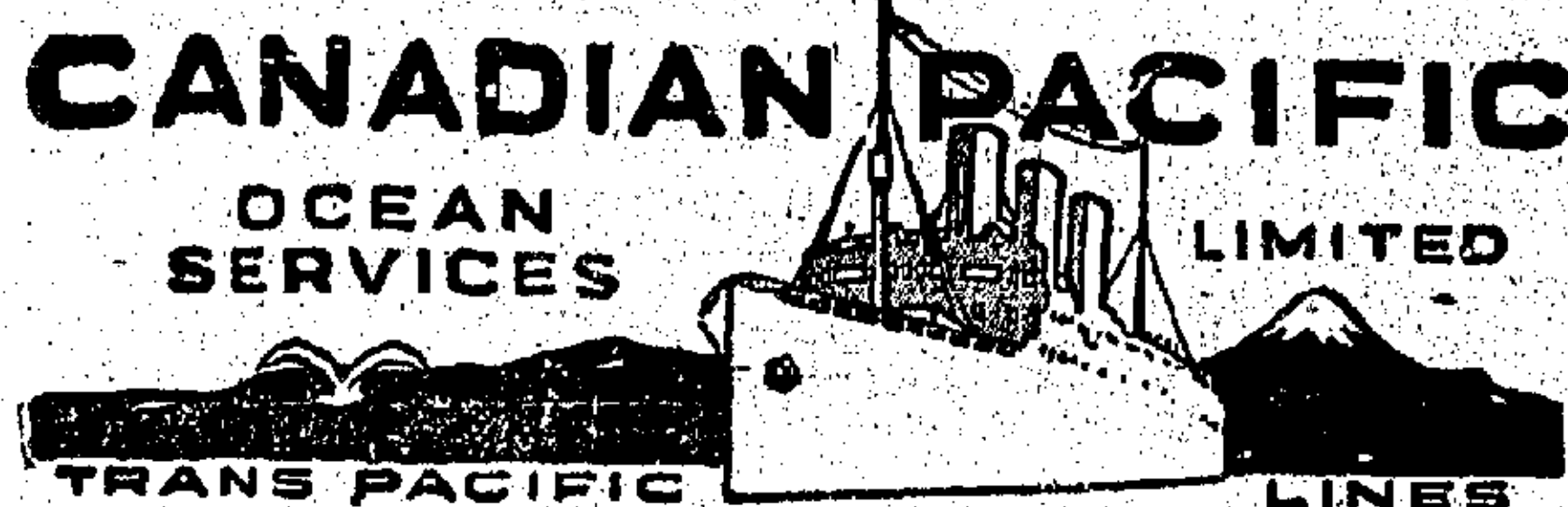
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Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.
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accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.
HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, sailing at
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BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a
steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo takes on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and
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Taku. Hankow. Szechuan.
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Dacca. Calcutta.
Rangoon. Madras.
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Sri Lanka.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.
Batavia. Samarang. Padang.
Buitenzorg. Sourabaya. Macassar.
East Coast of Sumatra.

OFFICES OF COAST AND RIVER STEAMERS.

WEATHER REPORT.

March 13th, at 11.54.—No returns from
Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has de-
creased slightly at all reporting stations.
The anti-cyclone remains stationary, and fresh
monsoon will prevail along the China Coast,
and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at
10 a.m. to-day, 0.07 inch. Total since 1st
January, 0.03 inches, against an average of
4.04 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows:—

District Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ... N.E. wind,
fresh; cloudy,
some rain.
Formosa Channel ... North winds,
strong.
South Coast of China between (The same as
Hongkong and Amoy) ... No. 1
South Coast of China between (The same as
Hongkong and Amoy) ... No. 1

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

13th MARCH, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction. Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok						
Nemuro						
Hakodate						
Tokio						
Kobe						
Nagasaki						
Kagoshima						
Osima						
Naha						
Ishijima						
Bornu Island						
Weihaiwei	6 a.	30.30	30	77	NNE	2
Hankow						b
Shanghai						b
Kiukiang						
Chungking						
Shanghai		30.80	41	94	NNE	2
Tientsin		30.85	43	92	NNE	2
Shanghai		30.15	40	80	N	2
Amoy		30.04	66	81	NNE	1
Swatow		30.10	53	66	NNE	1
Taihoan	5 a.	30.45	61	91	N	2
Tai-hu		30.04	69		NW	4
Taiwan		30.02	63		N	4
Amoy		30.03	64		N	2
Pescadore		30.05	61		NNE	2
Canton	6 a.	30.13	64	83	NNE	1
Hongkong		30.10	64	83	N	2
Gay Road		30.10			N	4
Macao		29.84	61	67	N	4
Wuchow	9 a.				N	4
Hoihow						
Fukien						
Philippine	7 a.	29.67	64	64	NNE	4
Touran		29.94	78		N	6
Capit-Jones		29.67	73		NNE	7
Aden	6 a.					
Dagupan						
Manila		29.64	70	52	NNE	1
Legaspi		29.61	75	63	NNE	2
Tacloban						
Iloilo		29.60	73	94	NNE	2
Surigao						
Guan	4.20					
Labuan	8 a.	29.72	72	95	SW	2

T. E. CLAXTON, Director.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

SWATOW AND BANGKOK	"TAMING"	On 14th Mar., 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 14th Mar., 3 P.M.
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 16th Mar., Noon.
H. N. H. H.	"SUNNING"	On 16th Mar., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 21st Mar., 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Higgins	TUESDAY,	15th Mar., at Noon.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY,	22nd Mar., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hako Pier).

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STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
Colombo	10th	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

Proposed Sailings:

STEAMER	Leave Hong Kong	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
The Intermediate	about	about	about	about

The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at far and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PAER,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**"JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO."**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	{ KITANO MARU ... 18,000 Tons SHIDZUOKA MARU ... 12,500 Tons	15th March 11 A.M. 20th " 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	{ NIKKO MARU ... 8,000 Tons AKI MARU ... 12,500 Tons	16th March 11 A.M. 20th April 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE ...

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN ...

MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS, IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY ...

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL ...

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO ...

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON ...

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. + Wireless telegraphy.

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MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailings FROM HONGKONG:

+ KASHIMA MARU ... Sat., 23rd March, 11 A.M.
+ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MOZU, Manager.

Telephones 282 and 283

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI., 22nd Mar.
TENYO MARU	23,000	TUES., 9th Apr.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	TUES., 16th Apr.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	SAT., 27th Apr.
PERUSA MARU	23,000	FRI., 10th May

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Perusa Maru" call call at Shanghai.

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HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, ORUZ, BALBOA, OALLAO, ARIACA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,300 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

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Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

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North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
"AFRICA MARU" ... WED. DAY, 20th Mar., at 3 P.M.
"CANADA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 2nd Apr., at 3 P.M.
"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 25th Apr., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

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AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

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FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamul, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"HOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY, 14th Mar., at 3 A.M.
"KAJO MARU"	SUNDAY, 17th Mar., at 10 A.M.
"AMAKURA MARU"	SUNDAY, 24th Mar., at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

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